

THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD.—Davy Crockett.

VOL. I.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1866.

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THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

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J. B. CARPENTER, ROBERT W. LOGAN

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From the Standard.

TO THE HON. THOMAS RUFIN, LATE THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

SIR:—I have read, with amazement and sorrow, your letter published in the *Wilmington Journal*, bearing date July 2d, in which you maintain to the people of the State, whom you have so long and so honorably served in its judicial department, that the convention called in pursuance of the directions of the President, is an illegal and unconstitutional body; that the constitution proposed is the offspring of despotism and tyranny, and cannot, and ought not, if adopted, to have any weight with the people of the State; advising the people that it is entitled to no consideration as a law, and that they ought, by all peaceful means, to resist it.

Now Sir, there is no man to whose mere legal opinions I would sooner yield my own, matured as they are by a long life of study than to yours; but allow me to say, that the doctrines inculcated in your letter are so radical, and so subversive of our present status, that, if true, we are politically and civilly, just where we were on the 14th of April 1865—under military law in every respect, and for all purposes, in every part of the State, conquered by the might of a superior power claiming to be the rightful, as it certainly has been the successful confederacy. Although I am satisfied that your argument is predicated on erroneous assumptions, I shall not, at present, (but in vindication of the convention, whatever may be the result of the vote on the constitution, I shall at a future day) combat your premises. Having ever been forward to throw the veil of oblivion over the unfortunate past, and to pave the way for reunion, I have been, and am now, prepared to overlook the errors in the policy (if errors there be) of a President who has ever been anxious to restore the State to Union, and has been ever ready to hear the applications for pardon of the distinguished old men of the State, however deeply engaged they may have been in the late armed resistance against the national authority.

Now Sir, if the convention called by his proclamation has been a mere usurpation, then all things done under it are void. It was maintained by many that all civil law of the State had been nullified by the rebellion. I did not concur in that conclusion; but in order to avoid all arguments upon that point, the convention, at its first session, undertook to validate all the laws then existing, which were consistent with the constitutions of State and United States. This ordinance relieved both our own courts and those of the United States of a question, which had it been decided adversely to the existence of those laws, would have been followed by awful consequences, indeed. I need not unfold them to your imagination; but they would have been, both in magnitude and number, enough to fill the whole land with sorrow and mourning. Sir, if your opinion be true, that the convention was an unlawful, void assembly, and that all its acts are void, then all that has been done under its authority is void. The Judges who have been appointed since it sat, are merely usurpers of their seats—the Justices of the Peace are so too. The Governor is a usurper, and the Legislature also. All the acts done by virtue of authority of the Govern-

or, Legislature, Judiciary, Sheriff, revenue officers, &c., are likewise void. Each and every one of them is liable to suits for damages done to individuals, and indictments for oppression, outrage and murder, at the instance of persons who shall have been imprisoned or convicted and punished for crime under authority deriving its powers directly or secondarily through the convention.

Now Sir, allow me, in all candor, to ask why it was, that, entertaining the opinions expressed with such confidence in your letter, you did not denounce the call of this convention, when first proposed by the President, or subsequently before the day of its election, with the objections so recently given to the public? And, if you were not then prepared, for want of confidence in them, why did you not advise the people, who had heaped on you for so long a time, the distinguished honors so worthily and for so long a time worn by you, after it was called, of its usurping and illegal nature? A great expense to the impoverished State might have been saved; its delusive and illegal acts might have been arrested: A new and, in your opinion perhaps, a legitimate source of authority might have been inaugurated, and to-day we might have been on the high road towards reunion; as least as far as we now apparently are without having the spectacle of a long continued usurpation in all the departments of State authority, and the cheerless task of going all that has been done.

Again, Sir, there was a long pause of time between the conclusion of the first, and the beginning of the second, session of the Convention. I am not at liberty to conjecture, that your views, as recently expressed, were not matured until lately, in fact they were formed. Allow me to suggest, that, as since the adjournment of the Convention you have deemed it becoming your position to warn your fellow citizens, it will be the subject of irrepressible inquiry among them, why it was not deemed more becoming that position to have given them the warning long before. Had it appeared earlier it might have been considered, debated and even yielded to; but as it appears on the eve of the election, it may serve to raise doubts which the reflections of calmer times might have dissipated.

Sir, considering that nearly twelve months have elapsed since the call of the Convention was announced; that ten months have passed since it began its work; that seven months intervened between its sessions, and that you waited till so short a time before the new Constitution was to be put before the people on its ratification or rejection, it will ever be unfortunate for the reputation of your letter, that it came too late to do any good, and just in time to do much mischief. If by its counsels, anarchy again shall prevail in our midst, I hope that you may be as able to check its evils, as the untimely counsels will have been prompt to give them birth.

A MEMBER OF THE CONVENTION.

Three boys went bathing in one of the streams near Oil Creek, the other day, and when they came out they were so greasy that they could not stay in their clothes. As fast as they slipped them on they would slip off again; and one of them in a heedless moment narrowly escaped slipping out of his skin. On reaching home, their parents being exceedingly frugal, wrung them out and extracted about fifteen gallons of pure oil from the three boys.

—A horrible occurrence happened in Pittsburg a few days ago. It appears that a young married woman placed her sleeping infant, a cherub three months old, in a cradle and left the room. Five or ten minutes afterward she heard a piercing shriek from the little innocent and immediately rushed to its side. She arrived in time to see a large rat jump from the cradle and run through the open door. Upon raising the infant she found it could in death, the rat having bitten through the lip and cheek, producing spasms, in one of which the baby had died. The corpse was laid out in the parlor, and being left unguarded a few minutes, a swarm of rats entered and attacked it, devouring nearly the entire face and arms before their presence was discovered. The house in question is literally swarming with large ravenous Norway rats, which frequently attack grown persons, and are a source of terror to the occupants.

Poetry.

THE WEDDING.

"Wilt thou have this woman
To be thy wedded wife,
To live and love together
Through all this mortal life?
Wilt thou supply her freely
With all that thy purse
For richer or for poorer,
For better or for worse?"

"I will, I will," he murmurs,
In slow and solemn tone,
"For richer, or for poorer
I will love her alone—
I'll cherish and protect her
From slander and abuse,
[Aside.] And if she don't obey me—
I'll thrash her like the deuce!"

"Wilt thou have this fellow
To be thy better half,
To live and love together,
And be his shield and staff?
Wilt thou console and cheer him—
Love cherish and obey?
[Aside.] Not like some other women,
Who will have their own way?"

"I will, I will," she echoes,
In quick and lively tone,
"For better or for worse,
I will love him alone—
I'll cherish and caress him
And kiss him all the day;
[Aside.] But when he gets obstreperous,
I won't—I won't obey!"

A SCENE AT THE GATE OF PARADISE.—A poor tailor being released from a troublesome world and a scolding wife, appeared at the gate of Paradise. Peter asked him if he had ever been to purgatory.

"No," said the tailor, "but I have been married."

"Oh," said Peter, "that's all the same."

The tailor had scarcely got in before a fat, turtle-eating alderman, came puffing and blowing.

"Hello! you fellow," said he, "open the door."

"Not so fast," said Peter, "have you ever been to purgatory?"

"No," said the alderman; "but what is that to the purpose? You let in that half starved tailor, and he had been no more in purgatory than I."

"But he has been married," said Peter.

"Married?" exclaimed the alderman.

"Why, I have been married twice!"

"Then please go back again," said Peter; "Paradise is no place for fools!"

"Oh, Jimmie, an' did you never hear ev my speech afore the Hibernian Society?"

"No, Pat, how could I for sure I was not on the ground."

"Well, Jimmie, you see I was called upon by the Hibernian Society for a speech; and be jabers, I rose with enthusiastic cheers of thousands, and tens of thousands, with my heart overflowing with gratitude, and my eyes full of tears, and a devil of a word did I speak."

AN INCIDENT.—A "rob," who had long languished on the sweets of a forced idleness, consequent upon his occupation having terminated with Lee's surrender, began to look about him for something to do, to do, or to suffer. Thinking himself sufficiently reconstructed, he applied for work at one of the Departments, presided over by a Federal officer.

"Have you been in the rebel service?" he was asked.

"Yes, sir," was the reply.

"In any battles?"

"About eighteen pitched battles, sir."

"Ever kill any Yankees?"

"No, sir; never killed any."

"How do you know that?"

"Well, I couldn't kill any of them."

"Why was that?"

"Because they were all in the rear speonulating; but I guess I slayed about a thousand Dutch and Irish."

We did not learn whether the candor of this reb secured him a place or not, but it certainly was deserving of some recognition.—*Norfolk Virginian*.

—At a law club the President called on an old lawyer to give as a toast the person whom he considered the best friend of the profession. "Certainly," was the response; "The man who makes his own will."

A Demopolis, Ala., negro made application to the Bureau to recover his runaway master. It seems that a yankee settler had employed a number of negroes to work a cotton plantation, but the crop got so much "in the grass" that he found he was doing a losing business and decamped.

There are now eight hundred and eighty-eight prisoners in the Ohio Penitentiary, being the largest number confined at any one time since the war.

A Michigan city convict lately drew a \$1,000 prize in a Chicago lottery.

FOURTH OF JULY ORATION.—As this is a day which should be universally observed and celebrated, the following "oration" is submitted for patriotic perusal:

Fellow-Citizens: This is a land of liberty—for those in the ascendancy. It is a land of freedom—for those in power. It is a country where all can do as they please—provided all please the will of the majority. It is, in fact, the best government the sun ever shone upon. Hurrah for the United States of America!

Everybody is supposed to hurrah!

Toast—America—(So called, because it was discovered by Columbus,) now one of the five grand divisions of the globe. May she ultimately become the grandest.

Music by the band.

This is a great country. It has longer rivers, bigger lakes, deeper caves, crookeder railroads, richer oil wells, smarter steamboats, wider prairies, lower river bottoms, taller grass and shorter grasshoppers, than any other country afloat on the bosom of the ocean. [Great applause.] Its people have more religion and devilry in their composition; more simplicity and extravagance; more humility and pretension; more sincerity and hypocrisy; more go-ahead-iveness and hold-back-iveness; more reliability and humbuggery, than any other people on the face of God's footstool.

GOING THE WHOLE HOG.—Dr. Elder, the statistician of the Treasury Department, has compiled some figures in regard to hog trade, that throws some light upon the expression "going the whole hog;" or, at least, shows that if such a phrase is allowable anywhere it should be in America. In seven of the chief European nations, with a population of 215,000,000 there is only one-sixteenth of a pig of 200 pounds to each person. In this country we have a hog and three-hundredths apiece, thus enabling Americans not only to "go the whole hog" but to do so with a small margin to spare.

"Ma," said a little urchin, peeping from beneath the bed clothes, "I am cold, I want some more cover on the bed." "Lie still, my dear," said the mother, until your sister comes from church; she has got the comforter for a bustle."

The first female secessionist was Madam Eve, who seceded from Adam, and thereby brought such mischief upon the State that it hasn't recovered from the effects of it yet. The agent that brought about the act, it will be recollected, was the Devil—the same that had so much to do with secession in the United States. Let us squelch the Old Boy.

"Aw! how do you like my mustache Mith Maura?" liaped a dandy to a pretty girl. "O very much. It looks like the fass on the back of a caterpillar."

An exchange says we were compelled to refuse an offer of job printing the other day, by a man who innocently called to get some postage stamps printed. He was quite disappointed because we could not do the work—he "wanted 'em real bad to put on the letter when he writ to a gal, and they cost too flarn much to buy of them post office fellows."

A friend of ours, who was a few miles in the country yesterday, relates the following:—A mile or so from the city he met a boy on horseback, crying with the cold why don't you get down and lead the horse; said our friend; "that's the way to keep warm." "It's a b-b-borrowed horse, and I'll ride him if I freeze."

An Irishman was summoned for refusing to pay a doctor's bill, when he was asked why he refused. "What should I pay?" asked Paddy; "sure and he didn't give me anything but some emetics, and the niver a one could I keep on my stomach at all."

The surest way to prevail on a young couple to get married, is to oppose them. Tell them that you would rather see them in their graves, and twelve months will not elapse before their baby will pass you twice a day in a willow wagon.

The wise man makes equity and justice the basis of all his conduct; the riles forms the rule of his behavior; deference and modesty mark his exterior, sincerity and fidelity serve him for accomplishments.

KISSING NO ROBBERY.

"Oh! quit—get out—now don't you—I really wish you wouldn't!"
Oh! quit—will you? Oh! get out—You know you ought to shouldn't."

"There now, you've got it—oh, be still! You shan't have any more! You've got—oh! take your face away—What no man has got before."

"Once more—there, that will do—oh, don't you're rumped up my hair: If you'll but quit, I'll give you one—Now take it there—there—there!"

A FUNNY DOG STORY.

when the war in Italy commenced, the Zouaves embarked for Genoa; but as they were on board the ship, they saw a formal order for bidding the entrance of all dogs upon the vessel. As they were much attached to their dogs, they were sticken with grief. It was not easy to deceive the sharp lookout kept by the intendant, for every soldier advanced along the narrow gangway, one by one as their names were called. Necessity is the mother of invention.—The drummers unscrewed their drums, and the best dogs of the regiment were concealed in the drums, which were screwed up again. When regiments embark, no music is played, but on this occasion the Colonel determined there should be music. He ordered the trumpets and drums to take the head of the column, and to play a lively tune.

The faces of the drummers, every one of whom had a dog in his drum, may be conceived. The trumpet sound, the drums were all silent. The Colonel got angry, and bawled to know why the drums did not beats. There was but one thing to do, and that was to beat. The moment the drums began to beat, innumerable dogs began to howl and to bay, to the astonishment of every body but the Zouaves. Everybody looked right, left, backward, forward—no sign of a dog anywhere; and yet the dogs howled. At last a spaniel fell out of a drum, rolled over and over on the ground got up and took to his heels, howling louder than ever. Roars of laughter greeted this explanation of the mysterious howls. The intendants ordered the drummers to advance on board, one by one, and roll the drum as he came. If a barking was heard, the drum was unscrewed, and the dog put ashore. Only one dog got on board; this was Toutou who kept quiet through all the rolling. It need not be said the 3d Zouaves adore Toutou. He made his entry into Paris, at their head, a few days since.

True friendship is like sound health, the value of it is seldom known until it is lost.

The upright, if he suffer calumny to move him, fears the tongue of man more than the eye of God.

A countryman in Atlanta, on the 4th, hearing the national salute fired, mistook it for a renewal of the war, and left in haste to avoid the conscript officer.

The man who imagined himself wise because he detected some typographical errors in a newspaper, has gone west to get a perpendicular view of the rainbow.

Hon. J. H. Keegan, late Confederate Postmaster General, was married on the 31st of June, to Miss Mollie F. Taylor, of Anderson county, Texas.

Some of the California papers have a standing head for divorces, and print them in the same style as announcements of marriages, deaths and births.

Stuff your pockets with mackerel, and imagine yourself a whale, and you are a hopeful member of the codfish aristocracy.

Some wretch of a punster says the recrimination of married people resemble the waves on the sea shore—being the murmure of the tied.

A Western paper, in describing the debut of a young orator, says that he broke the ice felicitously with his opening sentence, and was almost immediately drowned with applause.

An English paper in describing a shipwreck, says that the mate of the vessel, who was the only survivor of the crew, found himself cast upon an uninhabited island, without a dwelling in his pocket.

"Your fat is all in the fire," said a corpulent stump speaker, of three hundred pounds avertedopsis, addressing himself to his opponent. "If yours were, we should have a foretaste of the general conflagration, replied the latter.

A singular divorce case came off recently at Cannelton, Indiana. A young lady in Perry County was married, to all appearance, happily; but a few days after the celebration of the nuptials she filed a petition in the Clerk's office for divorce, setting up as a plea that the individual she had married was not man. The evidence on the trial was sufficient to establish this fact, and the divorce was very properly granted.

The Star.

J. B. CARPENTER, Editor.
R. W. LOGAN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1866

We regret to be again forced to issue only a half-sheet. We had ordered paper, but, unfortunately for us, it failed to arrive. We will try and not be caught so again. If our subscribers will bear with our short-comings we will try and do better, and in the connection, let us say that if our subscribers would remember us a little substantially we might be able to get larger quantities of paper at a time and there would be less danger of its non-arrival.

ANDROCUS and LATINUS are informed that their letters have been received, but we cannot for the present pleasure them enough to publish them. You threaten us for denouncing the course of Gov. Worth, we defy you, you are both cowardly villains beneath the notice of honest men, and we would not be surprised, if the truth was known, that you are the scape-graces who have been pilfering about here for some time. You threaten to tear down our Press, you had better try it, we have no doubt you are mean enough to do it, if it was some dark night when you thought no one would see you, but in day light you are too cowardly, we are on your track, and perhaps may be able to publish your very interesting letters soon over your own signature, then you'll look nice. Now a little advice to you, practice a part of what you preach, "Mind your own business and let other peoples alone," and you may some day be respected, but for the present you are very low down. Go to some honest work for a living and quit your stealing.

We learn, from a private letter, that quite a religious Revival has been in progress at our sister town, Marion and vicinity, for several days under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. D. Carpenter. Over one hundred have joined the Church and nearly that number professed the pardon of their sins. May the good work continue.

VOTE OF RUTHERFORD COUNTY.
The following is a list of the Vote polled at the different precincts on the 2d, 3d, and 4th inst for the Ratification or Rejection of the Constitution:

| Precincts. | Ratification. | Rejection. |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| Rutherford | 226 | 2 |
| Scoggins | 24 | 0 |
| Whitesides | 39 | 0 |
| Cove | 30 | 0 |
| McHan's | 114 | 0 |
| Logan's Store | 101 | 0 |
| Grayson's | 23 | 27 |
| Duncan's Creek | 52 | 0 |
| Harris's | 78 | 1 |
| Webb's | — | — |
| High Shoals | 70 | 2 |
| Sulphur Springs | 9 | 8 |
| Lancaster's | 16 | 6 |

The following vote is all that we have been able to obtain from our exchanges up to the time of going to press. These returns are not full, some were Thursday's vote only. We fear the Constitution is rejected. We will probably get returns by next week sufficient to know how it will be.

| | Ratification. | Rejection. |
|-------------|---------------|------------|
| Cleveland | 273 | 32 |
| Mecklenburg | 225 | 53 |
| Newbern | 14 | 75 |
| Hillsboro | 5 | 75 |
| Jamestown | 24 | 53 |
| Goldboro | 4 | 121 |
| High Point | 45 | 45 |
| Raleigh | 103 | 33 |
| Salisbury | 125 | 15 |

In the Raleigh Progress of the 4th we notice that the following named persons in this and Polk counties have been pardoned by President and the warrants of pardons may be obtained at the Executive Office, Raleigh, N. C., by personal application or through an Attorney with written authority W. Fortune, Jas. G. Fortune, K. J. McCrow, James McFarland, L. A. Mills, W. B. McIntire, J. R. Bowman, Wm. Davenport, M. O. Dickerson, Jas. J. Weaver and J. K. Simpson.

The European war is still continuing, Prussia and Italy appear to be getting the upper hand of Austria so much so that we think it likely that Austria will give in to the demands of Prussia and Italy and we may soon hear of Peace, in fact the latest despatches say that an armistice has been declared, and it is to be hoped, that a lasting peace may be brought about soon. In the late battles fought the Prussians and Italians have been victorious.

A negro near Egg's Point Mississippi committed suicide last week rather than have his wife report him to the Bureau.

—Tommy Nelson, a Virginia negro, and formerly a servant in the Washington family, died recently, aged 94. He had been blessed with twenty-one wives 8 of whom are now living.

If the Constitution should be rejected, and if it be true, as assumed by Judge Ruffin, that every thing done thus far to restore the State to the Union is null and void, what is to prevent the loyal men of the State from assembling in Convention and forming a new State Government? what says the loyal men of the mountain Counties to this proposition? The President has repeatedly declared, and he made the same declaration recently in the most emphatic manner to the writer of this, that if there be but five thousand loyal men in a State, they are entitled to control it. We tell the oligarchs and traitors who are oppressing our people, and who are deriding and insulting the President and Congress, that the Union men of North-Carolina know their right, and knowing dare maintain them."

(Raleigh Standard.)

—Mrs. Henrietta W. Davenport, of Helena, Ark., has just been notified that she has fallen heir to an estate worth \$1,000,000, in Scotland.

W. E. Bond, Esq., of Chowan has also been confirmed as Collector for the 1st district of this State. This is also an excellent appointment.

—John Brim and about \$100,000 worth of counterfeit presses and material, were seized, Wednesday, at 43 Majd Lane, N. Y., by revenue officers. Brim was taken to Jail.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,

Raleigh, July 23, 1866

I publish the following letter and order from Brevet Major General Robinson, for the information of the judicial officers, and other citizens of the State:

BUREAU REF'S, FREEDMEN, ARAB LANDS, HEADQUARTERS, ASS'T COM. STATE OF N. C., Raleigh, N. C., July 13, 1866.

His Excellency Jonathan Worth, Governor, &c., Raleigh N. C.:

Governor—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, calling my attention to an act of the General Assembly, passed in 1865, and to the ordinances of the State Convention repealing the provisions of the 9th. section of said act, and so modifying the 11th. section that "there now exists, under the laws of this State, no discrimination in the administration of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," and desiring to be officially informed how, in my opinion, the question of jurisdiction now stands in matters relating to freedmen.

In reply I have the pleasure to inform your Excellency that I have this day issued an order (a copy of which is enclosed) directing the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau to refer all cases to which freedmen are parties, to the proper County and State Courts, "with the single exceptions of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers of the Bureau."

I have made this exception for the reason that the condition of the freedmen is believed to be such that they cannot be subjected to the delay sometimes incident to proceedings in civil courts.

Trusting that my action may prove satisfactory to the civil authorities, and that there may be no obstacles to the fair administration of justice to all persons, I have the honor to be, Very Respectfully, your ob't serv't.

JNO. C. ROBINSON, Brevet Maj. Gen.]

BUREAU REF'S, FREEDMEN & ARAB LANDS, HEADQUARTERS, ASS'T COM. OF N. CAROLINA.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.

His Excellency, the Governor of North Carolina, having officially notified the assistant commissioner that, there now exists, under the laws of this state, no discrimination in the administration of justice to the prejudice of free persons of color," all officers and agents of the Bureau will hereafter refer all cases to which freedmen are parties, to the proper county or state authorities, according to the nature of the case, with the single exception of claims for wages due under contracts approved or witnessed by officers or agents of the Bureau, which not admitting of delay, will be adjudicated as heretofore.

In case of any failure, neglect or inability of the civil authorities to arrest and bring to trial persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with the commission of crimes offences against officers, agents, citizens and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, officers in charge of districts are hereby directed to arrest and detain such persons in military confinement, until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them.

By Command of Brev't Maj. Gen. ROBINSON, CLINTON A. CILLEY, A. A. G.

It is known there are persons in the state and out of it, who have sought to make the impression that our judicial officers and juries are so inimical to persons of color, and persons among us who were soldiers in the United States army during the late civil war, or who refused to serve in the Southern armies, that such persons cannot expect justice in our courts. Citizens of this state, who had served in the army of the United States, have filed petitions, addressed to the President of the United States, charging that they were persecuted, by our courts, and praying for protection. Upon a reference of the petitions to me, by the President, I have made such investigations as satisfied me, beyond a doubt, that there was no ground for the filing of such petitions. And

these investigations, after having been submitted in detail, for examination, have in each case drawn forth a response of like satisfaction from the national authorities.

Inquisitions have been made, and ex parte statements taken from persons who claim to have been aggrieved by the action or non-action of our courts and juries. None of these, as yet, so far as I know, even if taken as true, prove anything to the prejudice of any judicial officer of the state. The ability and purity and impartiality with which justice has always been administered in this State, even where a negro appealed to our courts to assert his freedom, have never been questioned at home or abroad. Our present judicial corps will not suffer by comparison with their predecessors at any period of our history. I have referred to these things only to justify me in asking at this time for peculiar diligence and circumspection on the part of all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs and other judicial and executive officers, in the discharge of their official duties. One of the unhappy sequents of the late civil war is an increase of crime—particularly larceny and burglary, and the too frequent failure to apprehend and punish the criminal. Every good citizen should cooperate with the officers of justice in bringing every violator of the criminal law to justice. We can, in no other way, expect a return of the quiet and security which distinguished our State before the war.

It ought to be, and I hope it is, the wish, not only of the judiciary, but of every intelligent white man in the State, to protect the lately emancipated negro in all the rights of person and of property, to which he is entitled under the laws, and thus induce him to confide in our justice, and encourage him to be honest and industrious and to acquire property and take care of it.

JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina.

July 24-1st. Every paper in the state requested to copy one time and send bill.

RUTHERFORDTON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY L. P. ERWIN

| | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Bacon, per lb. | 18 a 20 cts. |
| Butter, " | 20 " |
| Beeswax, " | 25 " |
| Cotton, " | 20 " |
| Chickens, each | 10 a 15 " |
| eggs, per doz. | 10 " |
| Flour, per lb. | 8 a 10 " |
| Feathers, per lb. | 40 " |
| Peas, per bu. | 1 50 " |
| Rye, " | 1 50 " |
| Wheat, " | 2 00 " |
| Thallow, per lb. | 12 " |

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Bank of Cape Fear, | 25 |
| " Charlotte, | 16 |
| " Commerce, | 11 |
| " Clarendon, | 5 |
| " Fayetteville, | 7 |
| " Lexington, | 15 |
| " Graham, | 15 |
| " North Carolina, | 36 |
| " Roxboro, | 25 |
| " Thomasville, | 25 |
| " Wadesboro, | 12 |
| " Wilmington, | 12 |
| " Washington, | 5 |
| " Yanceyville, | 6 |
| Commercial Bank of Wilmington, | 13 |
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FIRM DISSOLVED.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Harris & Smith is dissolved by mutual consent. All Notes and Accounts are with Dr. J. W. Harris, early settlement is expected.

JOHN W. HARRIS, M. D. THOS. C. SMITH, M. D.

ALL Persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle by Note or otherwise.

J. W. HARRIS, M. D. July 3, 1866.

State of North Carolina.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Equity Court, Spring Term, 1866.

John O. Waters, et al,

vs

Sarah B. McIntire, et al

To sell Land.

NOTICE is hereby given to Sarah B. McIntire, Adeline, George, James, Julius, Thomas, John and Andrew Proctor who are non-residents of the State of North Carolina that they personally be and appear at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 3rd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiffs petition, or in case of failure the same will be set for hearing ex parte as to them the said Defendants and heard accordingly.

Witness, L. B. Bryan, Clerk of court of Equity for Rutherford County, N. C., at Office in Rutherfordton the 3rd Monday in March A. D., 1866.

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Rutherfordton 17th July, 1866.

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